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**COOPERATIVE SWEET SORGHUM
VARIETY TESTS FOR SIRUP
DURING 1971
IN FIVE SOUTHEASTERN STATES**

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COOPERATIVE SWEET SORGHUM VARIETY TESTS FOR SIRUP DURING 1971 IN FIVE SOUTHEASTERN STATES

By Kelly C. Freeman, Dempsey M. Broadhead, and Natale Zummo¹

SUMMARY

Thirteen varieties of sweet sorghum, *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench, were evaluated for sirup production at two or more locations. Test data on yield, growth characteristics, erectness, uniformity of stalk size and maturity, disease resistance, and quality indicate that 'Mer. 67-10' merits consideration for release for commercial production. 'GA 710 Sy' was the most productive variety at most locations where it was planted and evaluated.

Diseases of economic importance were rough spot in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi, bacterial stripe in Georgia, and rust and zonate leaf spot in Louisiana.

INTRODUCTION

Experimental plots for testing 13 sweet sorghum varieties, *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench, for adaptation and sirup production were planted in 5 Southeastern States—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi. All tests included 'Brandes' (the standard), 'Mer. 67-9', 'Mer. 67-10', 'Mer. 67-11', 'Mer. 67-17', 'Mer. 67-18' and 'Dale'. Six additional varieties, 'GA 710 Sy', '1845E', '1984E', 'Mer. 70-1', 'Mer. 70-2', and 'Williams' were planted in Florida and Georgia. The tests at Quincy, Fla., and Cairo, Ga., failed because of insect injury and excessive drought.

METHODS

A randomized complete-block design with five

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replications of each variety was used. Each plot included three rows within an area of 0.02 acre, except at Houma, La., where a single row 12.5 feet long, with two replications, was used for determining reaction to natural rust infection. The seed in most tests were planted with hill-drop planters, with hills 2 feet apart in the drill, and the plants were thinned to three or four per hill. In the remaining tests, the seed were drilled with a spout drill, and the plants were thinned to 6- to 8-inch spacing. The plots were cultivated with conventional tractor cultivators. All varieties were harvested when the seed were in the dough stage of maturity except at Experiment, Ga., where the date of harvest had to be approximated as a result of seed removal by birds.

All stalks from the center row of each plot were weighed to determine gross yield. A 10- to 15-stalk sample was taken at random, then weighed, topped, and stripped of leaves, and finally reweighed to determine net millable stalk yield. This sample also provided a mill sample to obtain juice for Brix and sucrose analyses and a composite-variety juice sample for sirup processing. Each composite-variety juice sample was evaporated to sirup density (108° C) in an experimental steam evaporator. At least two 2-ounce clear-glass bottles were retained from each variety for g sirup quality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the stalk yield tests the standard variety stalks per acre and tons per acre. The

and '1845E' (male sterile 'Williams' \times 'Wiley' and 'Brandes', respectively) were vigorous in growth and exceeded 'Brandes' by 43 and 24 percent. 'Mer. 67-10' was more uniform in growth and maturity than the other 'Mer. 67' selections, and it exceeded the stalk yield of 'Brandes' by an average of 15 percent.

Table 2 shows the extraction of juice. 'Brandes' stalks averaged 43.3 percent. All varieties exceeded 'Brandes' in percent of juice extracted from the stalks.

Table 3 shows degrees Brix of extracted juice. 'Brandes' juice averaged 18.8 Brix. 'Dale', a midseason variety, had consistently high Brix except in the test at Verona, Miss. An experimental hybrid '1845E' (male sterile 'Williams' \times 'Brandes'), showed an 8 percent higher Brix than 'Brandes' at Houma, La.

Gallons of sirup per net ton of stalks as percent of 'Brandes' sirup per net ton of stalks is presented in table 4. 'Brandes' averaged only 15.2 gallons of sirup per ton of stalks, reflecting the effect of drought. In the test at Experiment, Ga., the low percentages for 'Williams' and 'Mer. 67-17' were attributed to the failure of their juices to boil to sirup density. This condition was probably caused by a buildup of starch in overripe stalks, where seeds were destroyed by birds.

In the sirup yield tests (table 5), hybrids 'GA 710 Sy' and '1845E' (male sterile 'Williams' \times 'Wiley' and 'Brandes') exceeded the yield of 'Brandes' by 58 and 34 percent. 'Mer. 67-10' and 'Mer. 67-11' were uniform in maturity and produced very high-quality sirup. These two selections originated from the same cross [('Wiley' \times 'C.P. Special') \times ('MN 1054' \times 'Mer. 51-2')]. 'Mer. 67-10' will be further evaluated for release for commercial production.

The days from planting to harvest of the varieties are shown in table 6. Drought during the growing season extended the number of days required for maturity (dough stage of seed development). 'Brandes' averaged 133 days to maturity and ranged from 118 to 155 days. 'Mer. 67-9', 'Mer. 70-1', and 'Mer. 70-2' showed considerable variation in maturity within plots.

Table 7 contains data on diseases of economic importance. Disease effects were evaluated on reductions in plant yield and quality and on percentage of leaf destruction. Rough spot infection was severe in tests in Alabama and Florida; Experiment, Ga.; and Lorman and Verona, Miss. Bacterial stripe was heavy at Blairsville, Ga., and rust and zonate leaf spot were severe at Houma, La. 'Brandes' and 'Mer. 67-18' showed resistance to rust at Houma.

TABLE 1.—Yield of stripped stalks

[illegible]

TABLE 3.—*Brix analysis*

Location	Pct of 'Brandes'										LSD at--		
	'Brandes' 67-9'	'Mer. 67-10'	'Mer. 67-11'	'Mer. 67-17'	'Mer. 67-18'	'Dale'	'GA 710 Sy'	'1845E' '1984E'	'Mer. 70-1'	'Mer. 70-2'	'Wil- hams'	0.05 level	0.01 level
Alabama: Crossville.....	23.1	92	91	92	94	101	....	....	....	....	....	4.2	5.6
Georgia:													
Blairsville.....	16.5	85	94	90	101	104	104	104	103	102	96	9.3	12.4
Experiment.....	20.7	99	94	96	112	109	103	98	103	94	95	6.2	8.3
Mean.....	18.6	92	94	93	106	106	104	101	103	98	96	....	....
Louisiana: Houma.....	16.6	89	67	69	90	100	82	108	....	86	86	....	....
Mississippi:													
Lorman.....	15.7	104	116	115	132	101	145	....	....	....	....	9.0	12.4
Meridian.....	17.3	99	106	101	104	88	112	102	....	....	....	6.8	9.2
Pontotoc.....	18.3	96	98	96	107	90	113	....	....	....	....	6.8	9.3
Verona.....	16.9	92	93	98	96	78	92	....	....	....	....	6.3	8.6
Mean.....	17.0	98	103	102	110	89	116	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mean of means.....	18.8	93	89	89	101	92	106	99	104	103	91	....	....

TABLE 4.—*Sirup yield per net ton of stalks*

Location	'Brandes' (gal/ ton)	Pct of 'Brandes'											
		'Mer. 67-9'	'Mer. 67-10'	'Mer. 67-11'	'Mer. 67-17'	'Mer. 67-18'	'Dale'	'GA 710 Sy'	'1845E'	'1984E'	'Mer. 70-1'	'Mer. 70-2'	'Wil- liams'
Alabama: Crossville...	17.2	102	94	97	87	101	101	....	....	....	....	....	....
Georgia:													
Blairsville.....	14.2	94	92	82	104	104	111	109	106	107	103	101	107
Experiment.....	16.8	112	96	103	(1)	92	101	104	106	101	87	95	(1)
Mean.....	15.5	103	94	95	52	98	106	107	106	104	95	98	54
Mississippi:													
Lorman.....	10.5	110	135	133	148	131	164	....	....	....	....	....	....
Meridian.....	14.5	106	112	101	107	97	112	115	110	....	....	....	....
Pontotoc.....	14.5	101	106	103	123	114	111	....	....	....	....	....	....
Verona.....	12.6	104	106	110	113	102	110	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mean.....	13.0	105	115	112	123	111	124	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mean of means..	15.2	103	101	101	87	103	110	111	108	104	95	98	54

¹ Failed to boil to sirup of proper density (108° C).

TABLE 5.—*Sirup yield per acre*

Location	'Brandes' (gal/acre)	Pct of 'Brandes'											
		'Mer. 67-9'	'Mer. 67-10'	'Mer. 67-11'	'Mer. 67-17'	'Mer. 67-18'	'Dale'	'GA 710 Sy'	'1845E'	'1984E'	'Mer. 70-1'	'Mer. 70-2'	'Wil- liams'
Alabama: Crossville.....	331	124	118	130	94	124	101	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia:													
Blairsville.....	236	116	86	58	91	108	89	205	161	122	143	138	114
Experiment.....	281	127	80	105	(1)	79	68	111	112	68	86	75	(1)
Mean.....	258	122	83	82	46	94	78	158	136	95	114	106	57
Mississippi:													
Lorman.....	119	150	218	194	187	146	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meridian.....	317	131	123	121	109	109	97	159	131	...	...	...	...
Pontotoc.....	321	122	125	127	108	133	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Verona.....	316	126	146	134	134	119	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.....	268	132	153	144	134	127	109	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean of means.....	286	126	118	119	91	115	96	158	134	95	114	106	57

¹ Failed to boil to sirup of proper density (108° C).

TABLE 6.—*Days from planting to harvest*

Location	'Brandes' (standard)	Test variety											
		'Mer. 67-9'	'Mer. 67-10'	'Mer. 67-11'	'Mer. 67-17'	'Mer. 67-18'	'Dale'	'GA 710 Sy'	'1845E'	'1984E'	'Mer. 70-1'	'Mer. 70-2'	'Wil- liams'
Alabama: Crossville.....	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia:													
Blairsville.....	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Experiment.....	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Mean.....	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Mississippi:													
Lorman.....	155	132	132	132	155	132	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meridian.....	150	142	150	142	142	142	128	142	...	...	...	...	...
Pontotoc.....	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
Verona.....	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.....	144	136	138	136	142	133	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean of means.....	133	130	131	130	132	129	132	132	137	137	137	137	137

TABLE 7.—*Diseases of economic importance in 14 sweet sorghum sirup varieties*¹

Location	'Brandes' (standard)	Test variety											
		'Mer. 67-9'	'Mer. 67-10'	'Mer. 67-11'	'Mer. 67-17'	'Mer. 67-18'	'Dale'	'GA 710 Sy'	'1845E' '1984E'	'Mer. 70-1'	'Mer. 70-2'	'Wil- liams'	'Honey'
Alabama: Crossville.....	INS, RS	RS	.....	RS	RS	RS	RS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	INS
Florida: Quincy.....	RS	RS	RS	RS	R, RS	RS	RS	R, RS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia: Blairsville.....	.....	BS	.....	.....	BS	BS	.....	BS, R	.....	BS, R	BS	BS	.....
Experiment.....	RS	RS	RS	.....	RS	LB	RS	RS	PS, RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Louisiana: Houma.....	GLS, ZLS	GLS	R	R, ZLS	R, ZLS	GLS	R, ZLS	R, ZLS	.....	R, ZLS	R, ZLS	R, ZLS	.....
Mississippi: Lorman.....	.....	RS	RS	RS	.....	RS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	GLS, RS
Meridian.....	.....	RS	.....	.....	BS	.....	BS, RS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontotoc.....	RS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	RS
Verona.....	GLS, RS	.....	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	GLS, RS

¹ The presence of disease is indicated only when it was severe enough to have caused a reduction in yield or quality. BS Bacterial stripe. GLS Gray leaf spot. INS Insecticide injury. PS Physiological spotting. R Rust. RS Rough spot. ZLS Zonate leaf spot.

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